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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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VOLUME XXI. No. 196

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE: BOWERY—DORRIS & SON—ROBERT

BROADWAY VARIETIES: 42 Broadway—INGRAM, THE

WOODS MINSTRELS, 44 Broadway—THEATRE: N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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1856, was urged as the best connecting link of the two streets in order to effect the relief of Broadway. The new connecting street is said to be made one hundred feet wide.

In the Senate yesterday, the House bill appropriating \$60,000 for a road from Fort Riggly, in Minnesota Territory, to the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, in Nebraska, was passed. The bill for promoting the efficiency of the navy was amended so as to allow the victims of the late Retiring Board to be tried by a Court of Inquiry, and those reported on favorably to be re-appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate. The bill finally passed, by a vote of 26 to 11. In the House, substitutes for the resolutions reported by the Investigating Committee, censuring Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson for their participation in the Sumner and Brooks fracas, were presented, enabling action to be taken separately in each case. The resolution censuring Mr. Edmundson was rejected by a vote of 60 to 136. The one affecting Mr. Keitt was adopted—106 to 136. A preamble, setting forth the cause of the expression of censure, was also adopted. Mr. Keitt will address the House to-day in defence or justification of his conduct.

Gen. Gadsden has resigned his post as Minister to Mexico, and Mr. Forsyth, editor of the *Mobile Register*, has been appointed in his place.

Our Washington correspondent states that Gov. Johnson, of California, has made a requisition upon the President for troops to aid him against the San Francisco Vigilance Committee.

The jury in the case of Mr. Herbert, tried for the murder of Keating, being unable to agree, a new trial has been granted. It will commence to-day.

News from Europe—Negotiations Resumed.—The Palmerston Ministry Sustained—Decline in Breadstuffs.

The French screw steamship *Barcelona* arrived here yesterday, bringing us one day later news from France.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax last night, with London papers of July fifth—seven days later than our previous advices. The principal points in the news by this arrival—and they are very important points—are, that negotiations between England and the United States have been resumed, with a fair prospect of an amicable settlement of the questions in dispute between the two countries, and that Mr. Moore had pressed his motion in the House of Commons for a vote of censure on the Palmerston ministry, in relation to its conduct of the difficulty with the United States, on the enlistment question. After a lively debate, in which the great guns on both sides participated, the House divided and the ministry was sustained by an emphatic majority. This victory for Palmerston was not unexpected; but if the Crampton difficulty had not been so adroitly got over the result might have been different. As it is, things look very well. It is to be hoped now, that Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon will proceed to settle the Central American squabble as speedily as possible. The people of both countries are disgusted with it.

At the same time, this vote of the House of Commons shows very clearly that Lord Clarendon is sustained by the sense of the country. In his last despatch, it will be remembered that he distinctly declined to give up the Bay Islands and Ruatan, insisting that they were dependencies of the crown before the government was set up over them by the act of 1852. And this is now the sole point in the controversy, as the British government has always announced its readiness to give up its protectorate over the Mosquito kingdom, provided Nicaragua or some of the local governments would undertake to protect his noble majesty in his rights as a chief. It has been supposed here, that, as England took the dismissal of Crampton so quietly, the way was cleared for a speedy adjustment of all our difficulties with that government. But the defiant tone of the press and this victory of Palmerston make the affair look uglier than ever. We demand a certain point, to wit—the surrender of the Bay Islands and Ruatan to Honduras. England positively refuses to give up this point, and the ministry, in said refusal, is virtually supported by two-thirds of the House of Commons, which fully pledges the country to any measures necessary to sustain the position. The retention of Mr. Dallas has put the Central American matter clearly on its own merits; and unless he shall be more adroit than his predecessor, we shall be obliged to back out or fight. After such a victory, the British Ministry will not be likely to yield a jot.

In addition to this piece of very important news, we have an announcement that breadstuffs had gone down, probably on account of the cheering prospects of the harvest on the Continent. In France, where agricultural matters were supposed to be at their worst, we are now told that they never looked better; and that there is a chance for cheap bread the coming autumn, after all. The news by the *Barcelona* and *Niagara* will create a little breeze in the Corn Exchange.

ASSESSING THE POSTMASTERS.—The following, which appears to be a copy of a circular to the Postmasters generally throughout the United States, has found its way into the papers. It appears, in this instance, to have reached the wrong customer. Here it is:—

[PRIVATE.]

TO THE POSTMASTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEAR SIR:—At a private consultation of the leading democrats of the Union, held in this city immediately upon the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention, it was recommended, that each Postmaster be requested to contribute an amount proportionate to the receipts of their respective offices. Upon examining the returns of the Post Office Department it is found that your proportion will be three dollars, which you will confer a favor by remitting by return of mail.

The principal object in making these collections is to throw into the doubtful States an immense quantity of speeches and documents in favor of the policy of the democratic party, and also to assist in defraying the expense of speakers who will be employed during the coming canvass. You will therefore perceive that every Postmaster who wishes for a continuance of his official position will find it to his interest to use every effort to bring about so desirable a result.

Postmasters are appealed to because they are considered the representatives of the party in their respective localities, and being the recipients of the patronage of the administration it is but just that they should comply with its demands.

Please send the name of some reliable leading democrat in your town whom you can confer with hereafter. Address:—FERRIS M. BROWN, Junr.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., 1856.

This early assessment of the Postmasters shows very clearly that the democracy have given up the idea that Mr. Buchanan will walk over the course, and are badly frightened with quite another idea, to wit: that Mr. Buchanan may possibly come up only second best in the race. Curious, isn't it? No accounting for these things. This must have been a small Postmaster, whose contribution was only three dollars. Wonder what Mr. Fowler had to pay! Perhaps three hundred. Wonder if he will be retained in the event of Mr. Buchanan's election! Mum's the word.

THE FRENCH SCREW STEAMSHIPS.—In our article of Monday, relative to the recent achievements of screw ships, we omitted to mention the French vessels—the *Barcelona* and the *Alma*—now plying between this port and Havre. The *Barcelona* arrived yesterday morning, fifteen days from Havre, and bringing us one day later news from France. The other ships of the same

line will doubtless do as well. The French have perseveringly experimented for the purpose of getting out a good ship, worked upon the screw principle, and we are glad to see that their efforts with this line bid fair to be entirely successful. Our builders and engineers must look out for their laurels.

CHEVALIER WEBB EXPLAINS.—At the Philadelphia Republican Convention, Chevalier Webb, under the pressure of the excitement of the occasion, felt bold enough to make the following warlike declaration:—

They ask us to give them a nomination which, when put fairly before the people, will unite public sentiment, and through the ballot box will restrain and repel this pro-slavery extension, and this aggression of the slaveocracy. What else are they doing? They tell you that they are willing to abide by the ballot box and willing to make that the last appeal. If we fall there, what then? We will drive it back, sword in hand, and so help me God believing that to be right, I am with them. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Good!")

For these warlike sentiments, Mr. Stephens, a member of Congress from Georgia, in a late speech in the House, thought it proper to administer to our military chieftain of Wall street a little wholesome reproof. Whereupon our belligerent cotemporary goes off into an explanation as long as a speech in Congress under the one hour rule. He spoke at Philadelphia from the natural impulses of a young man carried away by the excitement of the occasion—he spoke "without consideration, preparation or premeditation," and got off the track. He didn't intend a general war all over the country, but only a little fighting if necessary, to expel the border ruffians, and to secure freedom to Kansas—that's all. Let it also be well understood, for Chevalier Webb desires it, that whatever he may have said, he only said for himself. He doesn't set himself up as the mouthpiece of other people, especially when he mounts his war horse. But for what he says when on the back of his charger, "who will abide by, be the consequences they may." Let Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan make room for Chevalier Webb. He, too, is a fighting man. How are we off for saltpetre?

OLD HERKIMER IN DANGER—A NARROW ESCAPE.—We learn from a long exposition of the case in the *Albany Atlas and Argus*, that Old Herkimer has narrowly escaped shipwreck, and may yet go down with all on board. It is said that "there has been a studied and systematic attempt on the part of General Spinner and his associates for the past year, to betray the democracy of this old and reliable county, and to lead them gradually into the embraces of Secessionism." "A Democrat," writing upon the subject, says, in confirmation of this charge, that General Spinner lately called the democratic electors of Herkimer together in convention, with the "real design to have the Convention in such hands as would endorse him, favor his re-nomination (for Congress), and then resolve to support John C. Fremont for the Presidency." But it appears that the true democrats discovered the trick in time to prevent the Convention being packed with renegade democrats of the Fremont school, and thus defeated General Spinner in his object of turning over to Fremont in a solid body, the whole democratic party of old Herkimer—bards and softs—in the lurch.

Truly a miraculous escape. But what is the real meaning of this movement of General Spinner and the developments that have followed it? Nothing more nor less than this—that the Van Buren democracy have been harping so long against the extension of Southern slavery into free territory, and have thus created so many honest democratic believers in the Buffalo platform, that though the "Little Magician" himself confesses it was but a trick, his honest disciples will not believe it now that the Kansas question is all the rage, but obstinately stick out against the policy of Cass and Douglas, and are going over in whole platoons to Fremont. At this rate, in counting up the probabilities for Mr. Buchanan, New York may as well be counted out. "Old Herkimer," to begin with, is given up.

THE BROOKS AND SUMNER AFFAIR.—Not long ago the public mind was agitated to a very great degree by the prospect of a bloody fight in the House of Representatives when the question of the expulsion of Mr. Brooks should come up for the assault on Mr. Sumner. Colt's revolvers were in demand, bowie knives were sharpened up, and the liberty of speech was to be defended at all hazards. For this privilege—for this immunity—the whole North was invoked to unite and make common cause against the violators of constitutional right. Even the most courageous "held their breath for a time."

But the crisis has arrived and passed. Congress still sits—we have yet a constitution—we have still a country. On the final vote the careful provision of that constitution had its full effect. The rights, the opinions, even the prejudices, (which that instrument respects) of the minority were protected, and Mr. Brooks was not expelled. But he manfully placed himself in the gap—he yielded to the sentiment of the majority, and withdrew from the house when he was rebuked, and submitted to its opinions. In this way he has voluntarily expiated his fault, and in a proper manner. He returns to his constituents, and leaves his fate in their hands.

All we have to say about it is, that the croakers are disappointed, public opinion is vindicated, and the offence is punished.

We see in this case the vitality of our institutions, their recuperative power, and the vindication they offer against those who provoke their respect. We see in this case the vitality of our institutions, their recuperative power, and the vindication they offer against those who provoke their respect.

A SMALL FRY AGITATOR.—It appears that the good people of Camden, New Jersey, were considerably alarmed and outraged the other evening, by a small fry orator, of the blood and carnage school, in a revolutionary speech for Fremont. He is represented as urging an appeal to arms in the event of the defeat of Fremont by Mr. Fillmore's thunder; for Mr. Fillmore first recommended secession and gunpowder to the South, in the event of the election of Fremont; and Mr. Buchanan, in his usual mild and inoffensive way, has recommended the same thing. It isn't much—only a little of something like treason, sedition, secession, disunion, and civil war. Who is afraid, when such valiant fighting men as

Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan lead the way? Surely, with these high and mighty examples before them, the good people of Camden were unnecessarily frightened by the blood and thunder of the little excited missionary for Fremont. Why should the good people of Camden "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel?"

The Aggressive Policy of Russia, and the United States.

Our English friends are taking a little comfort in the idea that we shall ere long find out from experience the aggressive policy of Russia—that the "shadow of the great rock" will be thrown over some portion of that wilderness we are reclaiming and populating upon the Pacific—that now, since its designs on Turkey have been defeated, it will look westward for expansion beyond its present colossal limits.

More than a year ago a clever writer in *Thut's Magazine* called the attention of its readers to the chain of posts established by the Russians on a succession of islands which had formerly belonged to Japan, dividing the sea of Okotsh from the ocean, and also to the fortifications at the mouth of the Amoor river, which some day will become, (said the writer,) one of the great channels of European and Asiatic commerce.

In the last number of another British magazine, we also find a very thoughtful article, which admits the very unsatisfactory condition of European affairs, the imminent danger of the Italian question, and proclaims the still uncurbed ambition of the dynasty of the Czaars. It points with a sorrowful look at the Russian possessions on the western coast of North America, and fears the British territories are about to be threatened. It gives us the benefit of its sympathy for the wrongs that are shortly to be committed on us too, in that quarter, and bids us beware of the struggle we may yet have to encounter, to keep what we have got, upon the Pacific.

The Russians have, it must be admitted, a good slice of this continent. The company known as the Russian American Fur Company is chartered by the government, is authorized to trade not only in its Northwestern possessions, but to occupy and bring into subjection all the unoccupied territories north or south of 55 deg.

In 1855 the territory already so occupied from Behring's Straits to 54 deg. 40, included all the Pacific coasts, all the continent west of 141 deg. of longitude, and all the lands along its shores.

In addition, the Russians have the Aleutian islands, more than forty in number, lying between Cape Alaska and the peninsula of Kamtschatka, comprehending 31 deg. of longitude, and abounding in the finest furs. These possessions, and this company, fostered and defended by the Russians from the time of Catherine down, have become more and more valuable. They are divided into districts; each has a commandant and a guard of regular troops, and at the latest accounts there were thirty-six hunting and fishing stations, all under Russian control.

There have occurred at various times considerable difficulties between the Russian and Hudson Bay companies. As the latter stretched themselves over to the westward they came in collision with the Russians. The former claimed a right under the treaty of 1825, to establish a post on the Sitkine river in 56 deg. 20, but the Russians would not permit it, and resisted by force of arms.

Negotiations followed, and a singular compromise was made, viz: that the Hudson Bay Company should enjoy an exclusive right of the continent between 54 and 56 deg. 20, on the payment of 2,000 other skins per annum, and the privilege should continue for ten years from the 1st of June, 1840; this has been renewed.

We, too, had our boundary difficulties with the Russians, but they were settled by the definitive treaty of 1824; for we must not forget that in 1806 the Russians, under the administration of Governor Alexander Baranoff, (whose name may be pronounced so as to indicate his real character,) were about taking possession of Columbia river.

The great Russian-American post is Sitka, or as it is sometimes called, New Archangel, and is not well described in the gazetteers. It is upon an island, in what is called George's Archipelago, and is defended by a strong fort mounting about sixty pieces of cannon. The military force is usually about 300 men, paid out of the Imperial treasury. It is also protected by a small fleet of steamers and sailing vessels carrying about 120 guns. There are a very superior steam engine factory and iron foundry at Sitka, where marine engines are manufactured. Indeed, the officers on the station, own steam pleasure yachts, which have been entirely constructed there.

The Governor lives in very handsome style; the religious part of his government is in the hands of a bishop of the Greek church, and a Lutheran minister is permitted to reside in the city.

The trade of this port is very considerable. Seal, beaver, sea-otter, fox and marten skins are exported in large quantities to Russia and China. Business is conducted by about 1,000 Russians, 1,500 creoles and 10,000 natives, these being considered as subjects. In short, the whole colony is highly prosperous. It is Russia, says Blackwood, that the Americans have to dread in the North Pacific. Certain it is, that since the peace, the Czar and his Cabinet have turned their attention to their possessions on the Pacific. Expeditions of all kinds are projected to reinforce and re-establish them. But nevertheless we are not in the least anxious as to the result. It is not Russia that we shall ever fear. It is not Russia which has been perpetually jarring with us, abusing, encroaching and threatening. No, it is a little island, too large for its shell, that is perpetually pushing out its claws and grabbing what it can. It is a free government, so called, which has for the last century thrown its influence ever where into the scale of despotism, and methodically interrupted the progress of freedom on this side the Atlantic, step by step; or if it has interfered for any such principle, it is only to dissolve our Union, and drench the fields of the South with the blood of white men. It is England, always boasting of her laws and her religion, which disputes the extension of a country in these respects, kindred to her own, although every such extension has been an honor to the Anglo-Saxon race, a boon to suffering humanity, a gift to industry and commerce, and a blessing to the whole human race.

It is not Russia which will give us any disquietude. It is that small aristocracy, ruling a noble hearted, but subservient people, which cannot bear to see what the Greeks called *demokratia* spreading over the Western continent and sending its flag into every sea.

WHERE WAS MR. RICHARDSON?—There are nearly a dozen Northern democrats among the names of those voting against the expulsion of Mr. Brooks from Congress, but we miss the name of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois—the right hand man of Mr. Douglas. It will be remembered that Mr. Douglas refused to interfere in the Brooks and Sumner affair, "for fear that his motives might be misconstrued." Is the absence of Mr. Richardson upon this important vote to be accounted for upon the same hypothesis? We cannot believe it. He is a courageous man; but we think it due to his constituents and the whole country that the cause of his absence should be explained.

A SENSIBLE SENATOR.—In the Senate the other day, at 4 o'clock, Mr. Toombs got the floor to make a speech on the action of the Naval Retiring Board. The Senators being hungry, showed symptoms of disgust, and attempted to stave off Mr. Toombs. He took it like a philosopher, and spoke till half past five, saying that he did not care for the Senators, but he hoped the reporters would keep their seats, as the speech was intended for the country more than for the Senate. This is a piece of good sense on the part of a member of our highest legislative body, the more refreshing because it is exceedingly rare.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important from Washington.

REQUISITION FOR TROOPS FROM THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA—RESIGNATION OF GEN. GADSDEN—HIS SUCCESSOR APPOINTED—THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY—WASHINGTON, July 15, 1856.

I am informed this evening that a requisition from the Governor of California to the President has been received, calling on him to furnish United States troops to enforce the laws, which have been trampled upon by the action of the Vigilance Committee in that State. It is not known what action the President will take.

The President has nominated John Forsyth, of Alabama, editor of the *Mobile Register*, as Minister to Mexico, vice General Gadsden, resigned. His name was sent into the Senate to-day, and he has been telegraphed to come to Washington immediately.

John H. George, of New Hampshire, has been appointed Secretary of the Territory of Minnesota.

It is believed that on Monday next, in the case of the contested election cases are disposed of in the meantime, the House will take up the Senate resolution of adjournment, and pass it, with a modification of date to about the middle of August.

There is no doubt whatever of the passage of the Senate's Navy bill by the House. It is regarded as an act of justice. There will be an executive session to-morrow, to confirm the new appointments sent in by the President. It is believed from the vote to-day passing the bill that the nominations will be confirmed. There will be a separate bill on Monday.

Mr. Keitt's speech to-morrow will, no doubt, be a strong one. He will pay his respects especially to Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts. It is supposed he will follow the example of his colleague, and resign. Both gentlemen will doubtless be immediately returned to Congress in time to resume their seats this session.

General Houston is for Fillmore, and will shortly address the Senate, defining his position.

Herbert's new trial has been set down for to-morrow, and I understand that Truman Smith and others have been retained by the friends of Keating.

Rufus Choate arrived this evening, and is stopping at Willard's.

The resident National Democratic Committee have called a caucus of the democratic members of Congress for to-morrow night, at the Capitol.

Secretary Dobbin, after two weeks' absence from Illinois, has resumed business at the department.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1856.

The Senate debated and passed the House bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the construction of a road from Fort Riggly, Minnesota Territory, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in Nebraska Territory.

Mr. Toombs, (national of Ga.), resumed his remarks on the bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy. He condemned in the strongest terms, the action of the Naval Board.

Mr. Horner, (N. Y.), of Texas, and others, gave their views.

The bill was amended, more effectually to accomplish the object of restoring to a Court of Inquiry, such members of the Naval Board as were aggrieved by the action of the Naval Board—those reported on favorably to be re-appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The bill then passed, by a vote of 56 against 11, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell, (Tenn.), Benjamin, Briggs, Butler, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clayton, Collamer, Dodge, Evans, Fremont, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Fox, Foster, Fremont, James, Mallory, Pratt, Reid, Sebastian, Trumbull, Van Dusen, and others.

YEAS—Messrs. Bright, Douglas, Hale, Houston, Hunter, Jones, (Tenn.), Mason, Pugh, Stuart, Thompson, (N. Y.), Toombs.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1856.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution expressing its disapprobation of the conduct of Messrs. Edmundson and Keitt, in relation to the assault on Mr. Sumner.

An informal order was made to have a vote taken on the case of each separately, and in consequence of this failure the resolution was rejected by a vote of 76 against 125.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, (nigger whippersnapper, of Ohio,) the vote was reconsidered, when he offered a substitute, for the resolution, to the effect, that the House do pass on Mr. Edmundson and Mr. Keitt separately. He said if Mr. Keitt wished to be heard, he should not insist on the previous question.

Mr. MILLSON, (dem.), of Va., appealed unsuccessfully to Mr. Campbell to withdraw his motion; he (Millson,) wishing to occupy the attention of the House for a few minutes, in discussing a new aspect of the question.

Mr. CAMPBELL, (of Ohio,) replied if he should yield the floor to the gentleman from Virginia, he must necessarily give way to others. The subject had been discussed in all its aspects, and the substitute did not change the principle of the original proposition. Much time had already been consumed, the session was far advanced, and the business of the House not transacted—therefore he insisted on the previous question.

Mr. LETCHER, (dem.) of Va., wished to say that, in a new aspect of the case, an order was made to cut off debate.

Mr. DIX, (nigger whippersnapper) of Ind., called attention to the absurdity of the resolution, and said that he had been called upon to declare his disapprobation of "said act of Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson." He wanted to know to what the words "said act" referred, and he said that the Speaker's reply it was explained in the preamble, which was yet to be acted upon.</